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HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
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FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

Eastern and Californian. CHEESE.
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Pickled OX-TONGUES.
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Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
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Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
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MEAT.
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MEATS.
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COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.

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CUITS.

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For Ladies, and Office use.

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Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

Mails.



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ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF, PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK,
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
RAVENNA, Captain E. SEWART, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
THURSDAY, the 23rd June, at 4 p.m.

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Passes and Specie (Gold) at the Office,
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For further Particulars, regarding
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GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Conditions and Value of Packages are
regulated by the Company's Rules.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 16, 1881.

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Entertainment.

GARRISON THEATRE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT
will be given by the
27th INDIAN REGIMENT, entitled—

"The Lass that Loved a Sailor."

TO-MORROW & WEDNESDAY,
21st and 22nd June, 1881.

Under the patronage of Colonel HALL, R.A.,
Commanding Troops in China and Straits
Settlements; and by kind permission
of Colonel GEDDES, 27th Inniskillings.

Doors open at 8.30; Commencement at 9 p.m.
Chairs at 11 p.m.

Reserved Seats 50 Cents.
Tickets can be had on application to
KELLY & WALSH, Officers' Mess Sergeant,
27th Inniskillings, or at the Door on the
Night of Performance, or from Colot Ser-
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PUNKAH.

Hongkong, June 16, 1881.

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"Diamante,"
Captain CULLEN, will be
despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 21st Instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The following letter from the Agent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company was read at the last meeting of the Municipal Council, Shanghai, and was ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 1st June, 1881.
SIR,—On behalf of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, as their General Agent in China and Japan, I hereby beg to apply for permission to establish and work a Telephone system in Shanghai, on the same plan that has been adopted in America and Europe, viz., connecting the subscribers' private houses, offices, police and fire stations with a Central Telephone Station, through which the different subscribers can be easily put in telephonic connection.

To ensure a permanent success to this undertaking, I am desirous that this, it is essential it should only be attempted by one person, and I beg therefore to apply for exclusive right for a period of ten years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE J. HELLAND.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The Bill proposed by the "Chinese Tramway Company of Hongkong," notice of which was given at last meeting of the Legislative Council, is published in the Gazette of Saturday last. It is also notified that—"All persons possessing property which they consider may be affected by the Provisions of the proposed Ordinance, are invited to send in to the Colonial Secretary full particulars in writing of such property and of the injury or prejudice, if any, which they believe may accrue therefrom from the construction of the Tramways proposed by the said Bill." Of course, the amalgamation of the two Companies, under the name of the "Hongkong and China Tramway Company" does away with the Bill now published and necessitates the introduction of another. But the scope of the Bill before us gives some indication of the project in view by the promoters of such a Company. Powers are of course given to lay a tramway, and to cut up the roads for that purpose; but the bulk of the Bill consists of the necessary checks upon those powers, imposed on behalf of the public. The gauge mentioned is that of 3 feet 6 inches; and, except on bridges or narrow streets, a space of 9 feet must be allowed for driving between the outside of the Tramway cars and the side of the street or road. A proviso is inserted, to the effect that, as regards fares and carrying charges, the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prescribe a maximum scale of fares and rates for the carriage of passengers and goods. Certain provisions are likewise put in, under which the powers contained in the Bill shall or may be withdrawn; if, for instance, the Tramway be not completed within three years after the passing of the Bill; if the works are not commenced within a year; if the works are suspended without sufficient reason; or if the Tramway traffic is discontinued for six months without adequate cause.

As we have hinted above, the two Companies of which we have previously spoken have been amalgamated, so that for the purposes of the Bill for the "Hongkong and China Tramway Company," the new Company, will dispense with that now published in the Gazette, as well as that of which notice was given by the Hon. Ng Choy. Notice of the bill for the new Company must necessarily be given at the Council meeting on the 24th, but the delay in the procedure will not be very great. We are glad the two parties of promoters have come to an arrangement, as in a matter like the present union is highly desirable and will be greatly required. The claims of the professional gentlemen have been satisfactorily met by the appointment of Mr. W. Darby as engineer, and Mr. R. G. Alford as surveyor and secretary.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honour, F. Snowden, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.)

Monday, June 20.

THEFT OF WATCHES.

Tang Acheung was charged with stealing five watches, the property of his master, and a woman A-ang with receiving one of the stolen watches.

Prisoners pled not guilty.

The following jury was impanelled:—Messrs P. F. Russell, R. J. de Rozario, P. E. Rozario, J. Leubury, E. de Cruz, A. G. Aitken, and H. M. Mody.

The Attorney General said the first prisoner was charged with stealing a watch. The facts of the case were very simple. The prisoner had offered a very ingenious explanation of his conduct in taking the four watches. He said he did not steal the watches purposely, but because his master owed him wages. He had received a letter from home asking him to send money, and he took the watches, sold them, and sent the money home. He said he only pledged the watches for a very small sum, so that complainant would be able to redeem them easily again. If he had really wanted to steal he would have pawned them for the highest possible sum. The Attorney General said that this did not affect his criminality. As to the woman she also gave an explanation. She said that the boy gave her the watch as a pledge for a boat fare. She had made no difficulty as to where she got it, and sent and got it back. The question would be whether the jury thought she knew that the watch was stolen at the time she received it.

The manager of the shop whence the watches were taken was examined and deposed as to misgiving the watches.

The Constable who apprehended the prisoners recounted the circumstances connected with their apprehension.

The Judge went over the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the boy, and the second prisoner not guilty by a majority of five.

Sentence deferred.

FALSE REGISTRATION.

Kwok Tai Teung was charged with making a false statement with regard to the birth of a certain child. Cheung Wa Shing was charged with aiding and abetting the first prisoner in the commission of a felony.

The first prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was discharged.

The Attorney General said it was just as well that the first prisoner had been discharged because it might facilitate the case against the second defendant. The second prisoner had made a false statement, but it was under the pressure put upon her by the second prisoner, who persuaded her to do so by telling her that if she went and registered the birth of child in the true manner she would be liable to a fine of some \$200 or \$400. But if she

would give him \$10 he would manage the matter for her, which was to be done by giving a false report. He represented himself in doing this as a police constable.

The mother of the discharged prisoner and the latter herself were examined as to the affair.

A Chinese interpreter and Inspector Staunton also gave evidence.

The Judge went over the evidence in the case, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Attorney General mentioned that there was about a dozen previous convictions against the prisoner.

Sentence was deferred.

It was noted to enter on her own recognisances to come up when called upon.

THEFT OF IRON.

Chan Afuk was charged with stealing 3 pieces of iron from the property of the Hongkong Dock Co.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General said the prisoner was charged with the theft of some iron, value about 40 cents, in the month of June last year. A police sergeant would tell them that he had seen prisoner in company with another man going away from the dock in the direction of Kwoloon. On seeing the police they dropped the iron and ran. The man had at the time of the theft been working at the dock. The reason of the charge being only now preferred was that prisoner had not been seen within the limits of the Colony since.

The police sergeant and a Chinese boiler-maker also gave evidence; the latter identified the iron.

The Judge went over the case, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence deferred.

MALICIOUS WOUNDING.

Loung Akin Tsau was placed in the dock on two charges of maliciously wounding.

Mr. Mackean, prosecuting for the Attorney General, said this was a case in which the prisoner was charged with wounding his wife and a lodger in the house. On the 23rd May, prisoner had returned home, wanted money to buy opium, and on her refusing to rub at with a kitchen chopper and cut her on the neck and arm.

A lodger who interfered to protect the wife was also wounded on the chest.

The wife and the lodger gave evidence bearing on the assault, and a Sikh constable deposed as to arresting the prisoner.

The Judge summed up the case, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy on both counts.

Sentence deferred.

ASSAULT.

Ho Ahn was charged with assaulting and wounding one of his children in harm. There were three previous convictions.

Mr. Mackean said the prisoner was charged with assaulting and ill treating the prosecutrix, inmate of a licensed brothel. The prisoner had gone on the evening of the 17th May to the brothel, and there he assaulted her. She told him to come another evening. He said, "If I return another night I'll kill you." He returned next night, and without any warning seized her by the queue, and struck her and beat her violently.

The prosecutrix, the mistress of the brothel, and a Chinese constable gave evidence. The prisoner called the landlady of a house where he often slept to show that on the night of the assault prisoner slept in her house.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence reserved.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

Wong Acheung was charged with shooting at Tang Acheung with intent to murder him.

Mr. Mackean said the prisoner at the bar was Mr. Haswell's house boy, and the prosecutrix was the cook's mate. The prisoner somehow got angry with him and struck him a violent blow on the mouth, then took a knife out of the kitchen drawer and pursued him with it. He was stopped, however, by a house coolie. The prisoner then got hold of a loaded revolver and fired at the prosecutrix. The prisoner said he fired in the air, but this could hardly be, as the bullet struck about fourteen inches from the prosecutrix.

The witness and prisoner were shown a plan, which they did not apparently very well understand.

The Judge looked said the prisoner was under the influence of liquor when brought to the station.

Acting Sergeant No. 44, who had drawn up the plan, explained it to the jury.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge told prisoner that he hoped this would be a warning to him, and that he was quite clear that he was given to drink. If he had killed the boy he would have been sentenced to death. A revolver was a dangerous article for a man given to drink to have about him, and he advised him to dispose of it.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before H. E. Wadsworth, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

Monday, June 20.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

Vorhanen Olfhons, 37, of Antwerp, was fined 50 cents for being drunk and incapable.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Li Ayau, 28, for being in the premises of the Mitsui Bishi Company for an unlawful purpose, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

GAMBLING.

An Ayau was charged with keeping a public gambling house, at No. 14 Tai Wong Street, and being convicted, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, in default six months imprisonment with hard labour.

The Judge went over the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the boy, and the second prisoner not guilty by a majority of five.

Sentence deferred.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Loong Pak Hong, for unlawful possession of opium on the 16th, was fined \$10, in default three weeks imprisonment with hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

ROBBERY AND VAGRANCY.

Lai Au, Chan Akwong, and Lan Apo, who had been found gambling with cards were convicted of being rogues and vagabonds.

The Judge went over the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the boy, and the second prisoner not guilty by a majority of five.

Sentence deferred.

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Sentence deferred.

bonde. The first and third were each fined \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour. They had been previously convicted. The other who had not been previously convicted, was fined \$2, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Judge went over the evidence in the case, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Attorney General mentioned that there was about a dozen previous convictions against the prisoner.

Sentence was deferred.

It was noted to enter on her own recognisances to come up when called upon.

The Judge went over the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence deferred.

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Sentence deferred.

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Sentence deferred.

appoint Commissioners. He expressed the hope that the first meeting of the Commission would take place Tuesday next.

The debate on the second reading of the Land bill was resumed. Parnell said he regretted he could not join in a division at this stage of the bill, the principle of which he regarded as defective. It proposed, he said, no new principle, and only intended to restore what the bill of 1870 was intended to give. Parnell urged the Government to transplant the surplus population to land capable of improvement, find employment for the people and create an increased supply of food, instead of giving out of the public purse, and promoting emigration. One of the great reasons why Irish enterprise was so kept down was that Ireland was under the curse of foreign rule, and until the English rulers were cleared out, bag and baggage, there would be little hope for the Irish people.

Lord Elcho's motion, that the leading provisions of the bill be unopposed, unjust and impolitic, was rejected by 352 to 176.

The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the supporters of the Ministry.

Parnell's going from the House with about 18 of his followers without voting was greeted with derision.

The Executive Committee of the Irish party in the House of Commons have decided to adhere to the resolution in favor of abstaining from voting when a division is taken on the second reading of the Land bill.

London, May 20.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, having in reply to a question by O'Sullivan confirmed the report of the arrest of the priest, Father Sheehy, at Kilmacroe, expressed regret that it should have been necessary to imprison a Catholic clergyman.

O'Sullivan moved an adjournment for the purpose of calling attention to the circumstance.

Forster said the arrest was not made without sanction. He declined to enter into discussion of the cause for the arrest in Ireland, but he was prepared to meet any motion impugning his conduct in the administration of the Coercion Act.

Lord Spencer Churchill said the Government had by their apathy encouraged disturbances such as that at Kilmacroe. Gladstone declared that the Government had not arrested anyone, priest or layman, for being a member of the Land League. They had only arrested perpetrators or abettors of outrages. If any member, he said, proposed this discussion of the arrests in Ireland, he would be met by the Government sitting on Tuesday next the Government would not object.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he thought the House generally might support this proposal.

Mr. Home Rule members, including Parnell, then denounced the arrest of Priest Sheehy.

O'Sullivan's motion for an adjournment was negatived—130 to 32.

A priest named Sheehy had been arrested at Kilmacroe, County Limerick, under the Coercion Act; also, the Secretary of the Land League there. The military and police are quartered in that town, which is almost in a state of siege.

Fenton, Vice-President of Clonmore branch of the Land League, and O'Donnell, Secretary, were arrested at Colih under the Coercion Act.

Father Sheehy and three other men, arrested at Kilmacroe under the Coercion Act, are charged with assembling with others and attempting by threats to incite persons to quit their employment.

The Post Office at Skibbereen has been burned down.

Among the Irish members who voted for the second reading of the Land bill were William Shaw, Mitchell Henry, David Llanuoch Colthurst, George Errington, John P. O'Sullivan, P. J. Smyth, J. O'Connor Power and Daniel O'Donoghue. Several Irish Conservative members abstained from voting.

The passage in Archbishop Croke's speech at Ballinacree, in which he said he had done something for the people, and as described as the "archbishop's speech," attracted attention at Rome, and the Archbishop has been communicated with on the subject.

In the House of Lords, last evening, Granville said that Russia, with the support of Germany, recently proposed a convention for the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans, but that the Russian proposal was not in effect, and that the Russian proposal was not in effect, and that the Russian proposal was not in effect.

The French seizure of Tunis has necessarily diminished since the publication of the despatches proving that the consent of England was pledged in advance at Berlin by Lord Salisbury. The loudest protests were made by the diplomatic protest, their hands being tied by their predecessor's conduct, but it will be long before the irritation created by the duplicity of the French proceedings subsides. Lord Salisbury suffers severely, partly from the rashness of the French in undertaking a business enterprise, and partly from attempting to deny his pledge to M. Waddington, which it is now proved he gave.

It is admitted that the Land bill, though the second reading was passed by an unexpectedly heavy majority, only carried by a narrow margin. The bill, however, is now before the House, and it is not unlikely that it will pass.

Hundreds of amendments aimed at discussion in the committee. Many Tories privately, and some publicly, avow their intention to retard its progress by every possible device, while avoiding the appearance of organized obstruction. The opposition, not daring openly to defeat the bill, are resorting to intrigues and strategy to oppose it. The Government, on the other hand, perceiving what tactics their opponents adopt, are more strongly inclined than ever to insist upon carrying the essential features of the bill through committee unopposed.

The Irish members of Parliament are behaving as badly as possible and a sticking-forster personally with gross insults. The Parnellites now systematically put frivolous questions and raise debates by moving the adjournment of the House twice or three times a day.

May 21.—Further correspondence relative to Tunisian affairs is published. Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary, in a despatch to Chancellors, the French Ambassador here, dated yesterday, explains the views of the Government in regard to the action of the French in Tunis, and the treaty with the Bey. He states that the Government does not wish to lay too much stress on the inconsistencies of the language, in the conversation, or on the various reasons given at Paris and Tunis for the French intervention, "but," he says, "it can hardly be doubted that the treaty with Tunis goes far beyond any question of security to the frontier, and amounts practically to a Protectorate, which Her Majesty's Government understood to have been declined."

Earl Granville adds: "In order that there may be no misapprehension, the General Convention of July, 1875, between Great Britain and Tunis, is, and remains in force. That Convention secures to British subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation, all the privileges, favors, and immunities, which might then, or hereafter, be granted to the subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation of any other nation whatever."

May 22.—The French forces in Tunis number 35,000 men. Much discontent prevails because of the dismissal of officials at the instance of Roustan, the French Minister, who is carrying everything with him. The Ministers had decided to devote the Bay of Tunis, but learning that France had undertaken to protect him, they abandoned the intention.

The arrest of Father Sheehy, of Kilmacroe, for inciting a strike among the peasant laborers employed on the large estates in County Limerick, has created great excitement throughout Ireland, and among the Irish members of the House of Commons. It is the first arrest of an Irish priest for an offence of the kind since the old penal days. In a former affair, Father Sheehy was judicially murdered, being convicted, as you will remember, of killing a man whose body he had left the country in the best of health, and remember that "Sheehy, the Soggarth," was the very first of the "Soggarths" of the Orange yomany; now that "Sheehy, the Soggarth," is now the cry through Munster and Connaught, and you may safely count on hearing of a large increase in the number of agrarian outrages and a series of collisions between Parnell's followers and Forster. Sheehy's case will be condemned by his Bishop. Bishop Butler, of Limerick, being, it is said, as stiff an opponent of the agrarian agitation as Dr. Moriarty, of Kesh, was of Fenianism; and the Archbishop of Dublin, who is not only in England, where that element holds the balance of power. The Radicals are well aware of this, but apart from the disasters in which the arrest will involve them, they complain bitterly that the Government should find it necessary to govern Ireland with Coercion Acts of which a Tory Government would be ashamed. The Irish members will give the Premier many a *maverick* *quart d'heure* over this matter before the session closes.

Sir Stafford Northcote is much blamed for his tactics on the Irish Land bill, in compelling his party to go into a division on the second reading. The result was to give Mr. Gladstone a much larger majority than the party lines fairly warranted. Many Conservatives were induced to vote, while others voted with the Government. The weakness of Lord Elcho's amendment lay in the fact that it blinded the absolute necessity that exists for reform of some kind or other in the Irish land laws, and forced the party to support a nakedly aggressive bill. The Standard and other Conservative papers contend that Sir Stafford should have reserved his strength for forcing the amendments in committee. This blunder at the outset of the new leadership of the party creates general dissatisfaction.

Gladstone has recovered from the attack of dysentery which prostrated him some days ago, and appears in his old place in the House; but the signs of decay are becoming more and more manifest in him. This has been a trying session for him. The clerical papers are still abusing him for not slamming the door of the House against the "Soggarths."

The attempt to stir up a feeling in England against France over the Tunis affair, which was mainly fostered by the Tories, has proved a fizzle. The English people do not care about Tunis, and their verdict is that France is only doing in the north what England has done in the south of Africa. The London papers have expressed great indignation at the answer of the Paris Convention, which was in effect, "Mind your own business." But the masses put a high value on the good understanding which has so long existed between the two countries.

Orders for 2,000,000 copies of the revised New Testament have already been received and partly filled. Public feeling, however, is strongly against the work, and many of the alterations are looked upon as needless and mischievous. The changes in the Lord's Prayer have raised a storm of protests. Even the Greek priests condemn them, while the English people are divided. The work is being carried on with a fervor familiar to every family in the land is sufficient to condemn the entire work. The book sells for the moment, but the old version will hold its ground. The crowds at the distributing offices have been so great that the traffic in the streets has been almost stopped. The Revision Committee on the Old Testament has closed its sixty-ninth session, and carried the revision to the end of the "Songs of Solomon."

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA.

(N. C. Daily News.)

We publish below a copy of a translation of the supplementary treaty between Germany and China, and for our comments thereon, we refer our readers to our leading article.

H.M. the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, &c., in the name of the German Empire, and H.M. the Emperor of China, activated by the desire to secure the better performance of the treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce, of the 2nd September, 1861, in fulfillment of the stipulations contained in the 41st clause of this treaty, by which the High Contracting German States shall, on the expiry of 10 years, have a right to demand a revision of the treaty, have determined to conclude a Supplementary Convention to this treaty.

The German Empire have nominated as their plenipotentiary, Sir...

H.M. the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, &c., his Ambassador Extraordinary...

And H.M. the Emperor of China, his Ministers of State, Assistant Member of the Grand Secretariat and President of the Board of War, Shen Kue-fen, and the Secretary of State and President of the Board of Finance, Chang-lin...

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's *Oriental Review* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as a supplement to the *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which would be a great loss to those who have been so long in the habit of consulting it. The paper is published in Hongkong, and is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of the study of the Chinese language and the accumulation of stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on 'Legge and the King,' by Mr. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projector, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in estimating an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Paper, Correspondence, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment in a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (3,000 volumes) and Museum, Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Polder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, Government Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Laudanum Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. Driscoll, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chromometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-
EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FAIRS FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lam).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lam).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 25 cts.
Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pence, per Day, ... \$8.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pence, per Day, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pence, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pence, per Day, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kai Boat of 800
pence, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kai Boat of 800
pence, per Day, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kai Boat of 800
pence, per Day, ... 50

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 50
Half an Hour, ... 10
After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree-
ments.

FERRY COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or parcels may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must any other articles be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post-Offices is 4 lbs. 10 oz. for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, India, Burma, Labuan, with all French, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:
Letters, 10 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—
Letters, 10
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 2
Books & Patterns, 5

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.

Letters, 30
Registration, 5
Newspapers, 5
Books & Patterns, 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.
‡ Registration to San Francisco, 10 cents.
§ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, per letter, 2 cents; per book or pattern, 5 cents; per newspaper, 2 cents; per parcel, 10 cents.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, per letter, 2 cents; per book or pattern, 5 cents; per newspaper, 2 cents; per parcel, 10 cents.

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Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, per letter, 2 cents; per book or pattern, 5 cents; per newspaper, 2 cents; per parcel, 10 cents.

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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pak-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates. Registration being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, &c.; Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British colonial administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handseams bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Phillip, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamp, addressed and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange.

4. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes its doors before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £25, ... 18 cts.
" 25 to £50, ... 25 cts.
" 50 to £100, ... 30 cts.
" 100 to £250, ... 35 cts.
" 250 to £500, ... 40 cts.
" 500 to £1,000, ... 45 cts.
" 1,000 to £2,500, ... 50 cts.
" 2,500 to £5,000, ... 55 cts.
" 5,000 to £10,000, ... 60 cts.
" 10,000 to £25,000, ... 65 cts.
" 25,000 to £50,000, ... 70 cts.
" 50,000 to £100,000, ... 75 cts.
" 100,000 to £250,000, ... 80 cts.
" 250,000 to £500,000, ... 85 cts.
" 500,000 to £1,000,000, ... 90 cts.
" 1,000,000 to £2,500,000, ... 95 cts.
" 2,500,000 to £5,000,000, ... 100 cts.
" 5,000,000 to £10,000,000, ... 105 cts.
" 10,000,000 to £25,000,000, ... 110 cts.
" 25,000,000 to £50,000,000, ... 115 cts.
" 50,000,000 to £100,000,000, ... 120 cts.
" 100,000,000 to £250,000,000, ... 125 cts.
" 250,000,000 to £500,000,000, ... 130 cts.
" 500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, ... 135 cts.
" 1,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000, ... 140 cts.
" 2,500,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, ... 145 cts.
" 5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, ... 150 cts.
" 10,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000, ... 155 cts.
" 25,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, ... 160 cts.
" 50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, ... 165 cts.
" 100,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000, ... 170 cts.
" 250,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000, ... 175 cts.
" 500,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000, ... 180 cts.
" 1,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000, ... 185 cts.
" 2,500,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000, ... 190 cts.
" 5,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000, ... 195 cts.
" 10,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000, ... 200 cts.
" 25,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000, ... 205 cts.
" 50,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000, ... 210 cts.
" 100,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000, ... 215 cts.
" 250,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000, ... 220 cts.
" 500,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000, ... 225 cts.
" 1,000,000,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000,000,000, ... 230 cts.
" 2,500,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000,000, ... 235 cts.
" 5,000,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000,000, ... 240 cts.
" 10,000,000,000,000,000 to £25,000,000,000,000,000, ... 245 cts.
" 25,000,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000,000, ... 250 cts.
" 50,000,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000,000, ... 255 cts.
" 100,000,000,000,000,000 to £250,000,000,000,000,000, ... 260 cts.
" 250,000,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000,000, ... 265 cts.
" 500,000,000,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000,000,000, ... 270 cts.
" 1,000,000,00